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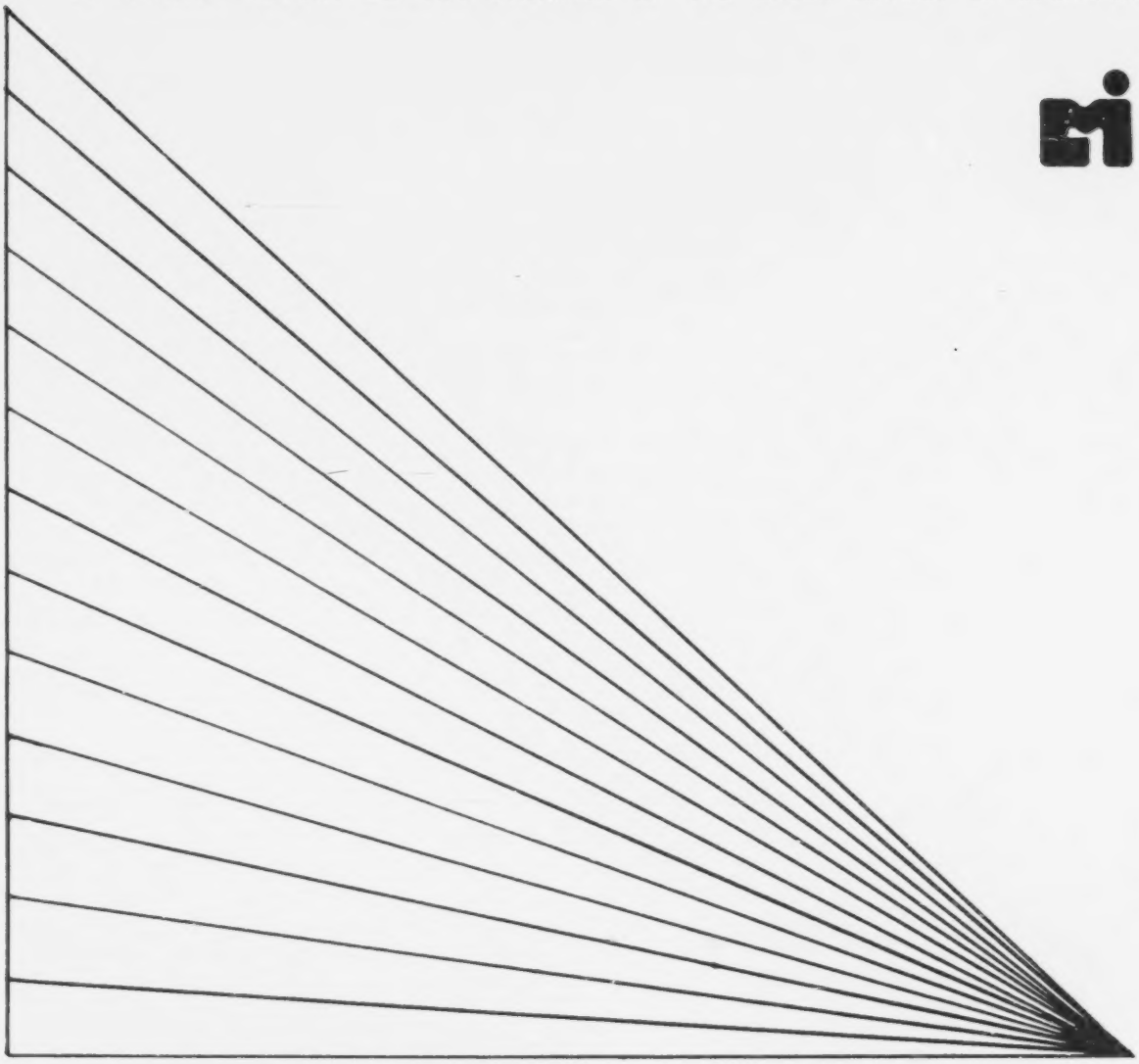
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

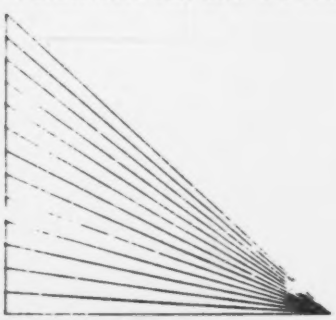
AUGUST, 1984

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET/PUB./OA/R&A 4061
PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS

*Maryland's unemployment rate edged down from 5.3 percent in July to 5.2 percent in August. This follows a decrease in the rate of 1.9 percentage points between January and May and an increase of 0.4 between May and July. Last August, the rate was significantly higher at 6.5 percent. You have to go back to 1978 for a lower August unemployment rate.

*The August civilian labor force decreased by an estimated 13,063 persons between July and August, with employment falling by 10,917 and unemployment by 2,146. Students and other summer workers began to leave the labor force. Since last August, the labor force has swelled by 32,255 persons, as increases in employment of 60,137 have outpaced decreases in unemployment of 27,882.

*August unemployment rates ranged from 2.9 percent in Montgomery County up to 12.6 percent in Somerset. Only in four counties did the rate change by at least a full percentage point during August, all moving downward. Harford County is the sole county whose rate has increased since last August. Most improved over the year is Calvert County's unemployment rate.

*Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment decreased by 11,800 jobs during August, less than the loss of 13,400 last August. The estimated 1,746,700 jobs did set a new record total for the month of August. Noticeable hiring was seen during August in only food processing, apparel and textile manufacturing, wholesale trade, and public colleges and universities. Layoffs were registered in local government, services, trade, trucking, construction, and electric/electronic equipment manufacturing.

*Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers fell by $5.03 between July and August to $381.48. Average weekly hours dipped by 0.1 hour to 40.8 and average hourly earnings decreased by 10 cents to $9.35. Workers were coming and going from paid and unpaid vacations. Since last August, average weekly earnings have risen by 4.5 percent.

*During August, initial claims filed for the state's unemployment insurance decreased by a sizable 6,415, while continued claims increased by a minor 309. Since last August, initial claims have dropped by 10,292 and continued claims by 64,521.

*The U. S. August consumer price index for all items was up by 0.4 percent from July and by 4.2 percent from last August.

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

IN Maryland's 20th month of recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, the unemployment rate edged down from 5.3 percent in July to 5.2 percent in August. Last August the rate also declined by 0.1 percentage points, but then the rate was considerably higher at 6.5 percent. Between 1970 and 1983, the rate averaged an increase of 0.2 percentage points between July and August. This August's unemployment rate is the lowest for August since 1978.

THE state's estimated civilian labor force of 2,255,151 persons for August represented a decrease of 13,063 from July. Employment receded by 10,917 and unemployment by 2,146. Summer jobs began to end, particularly in retail trade, services, education, and city and county government. Other layoffs were noted in electric and electronic equipment manufacturing, construction, and trucking. Noticeable hiring was seen only in food processing. However, claims filed for unemployment insurance declined over the month, as did the number of unemployed summer workers. Claims especially receded in manufacturing, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, and business services.

AFTER dropping by 1.9 percentage points between January and May, Maryland's unemployment rate rose by 0.4 in June and July. The August rate now stands 1.6 percentage points below this year's peak rate in January of 6.8 percent. During the heat of recovery in 1983, unemployment did fall by a greater 2.5 percentage points between January and August. In the depths of the recession in 1982, however, unemployment decreased by only 0.9 over those seven months. The unemployment rate is expected to decrease further during September, as students and other summer workers continue to leave the labor force. Between 1970 and 1983, the rate averaged a decrease of 0.3 percentage points for September.

AS usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is substantially below the U. S. figure, in August by 2.1 percentage points. The U. S. rate inched down from 7.5 percent in July to 7.3 percent in August (not seasonally adjusted). National trends have followed Maryland's all during the year, as unemployment edged up in June and July after falling from February through May. However, U. S. unemployment has dropped since last August by a greater 1.9 percentage points than the 1.3 decrease experienced in Maryland. In July, 38 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland.

MARYLAND'S labor force and employment reached record levels in June. The labor force decreased by an estimated 75,010 persons between February and June, held steady in July, and declined in August. As summer workers continue to leave the labor force, further declines should be registered in September. Since last August, the labor force has expanded by 32,255 persons. Yet, this August marks only the 3rd consecutive month of yearly increases. Often, unemployment has decreased more rapidly than employment increased. Now employment is up from last August by a greater 60,137 persons than unemployment's decline of 27,882.

BETWEEN July and August, unemployment rates decreased in 14 Maryland counties, increased in 8, and held steady in 2. Yet, in only four counties did the rate change by at least a full percentage point, all moving downward. August unemployment rates ranged from 2.9 percent in Montgomery up to 12.6 percent in Somerset. In January, Somerset's rate was much higher at 25.9 percent, but Montgomery's was little different at 3.1 percent. This August, the Western Maryland region registered the highest unemployment rate and the Washington, D. C. suburbs the lowest. Only two counties, Somerset and Garrett, still have rates exceeding 10 percent. Five counties enjoy rates less than 4 percent--Howard, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Talbot. Since August, 1983, unemployment rates have increased only in Harford County, from 6.1 percent to 6.2 percent. Most improved over the year is Calvert, whose rate has fallen from 11.2 percent to 7.9 percent. Rates also have dropped over the year by at least 2.0 percentage points in Prince George's, Frederick, Washington, St. Mary's, Dorchester, and Kent counties.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate edged up from 6.1 percent in July to 6.2 percent in August. Estimated employment dropped by 10,867 persons as unemployment increased by only 999. Baltimore City's rate increased from 7.2 percent to 7.4 percent in August. Some hiring was seen in the area's food processing and trade during August. Substantial layoffs were registered in local government, services, trucking, and construction. In July, 134 out of 239 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than Baltimore.

UNEMPLOYMENT in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area inched down from 3.3 percent in July to 3.2 percent in August. Employment advanced by 2,475 persons and unemployment dropped by only 77. The greatest numbers of layoffs were seen at general merchandise stores, and the greatest amount of hiring was observed in education.

WESTERN Maryland's unemployment rate dropped from 8.5 percent to 7.7 percent. Employment inched up by an estimated 83 persons while unemployment fell by 1,311. All four area counties decreased in their unemployment. Frederick County's rate dropped from 6.4 percent to 4.9 percent with recalls in apparel/textiles and leather/leather products manufacturing.

SOUTHERN Maryland's August unemployment rate stayed at its July level of 6.2 percent. The Eastern Shore's rate dropped significantly from 7.0 percent to 6.1 percent. Most notable were decreases in Cecil, Dorchester, and Kent counties' unemployment rates. In this balance of state area, the most striking employment trend was the layoffs in education at the end of summer sessions. There was some hiring in food processing as well as a few layoffs in trade and certain manufacturing categories.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

AFTER decreasing by 10,700 jobs during July, nonagricultural payroll employment fell by an additional 11,800 during August. Last year, jobs receded by a lesser 4,300 during July then dropped by a greater 13,400 during August. Still, this August's employment of 1,746,700 sets a new record for that month of the year. Starting in February, new employment records have been set for each month this year. For the 20th consecutive month, total employment is higher than a year ago, exceeding last August's level by 48,100 jobs.

MANUFACTURING employment was stable in August with a miniscule gain of 100 jobs. This follows a gain of 2,800 in June and a loss of 2,200 in July. The most sizable change during August was the seasonal hiring of 900 in preserving fruits and vegetables. Also in food processing, there were 200 recalls from unpaid vacations in beverages. There were 400 additional jobs in apparel and textiles after recalls from unpaid vacations and for better business conditions. In electric and electronic equipment, 700 layoffs resulted from less business and temporary shutdowns in electrical industrial apparatus, communication equipment, and other industries. Also receding in employment during August by 200 jobs each were primary metals, transportation equipment, and printing and publishing.

LAST year 1,600 manufacturing jobs were lost during July and another 1,300 during August. Electric and electronic equipment decreased by a greater extent last August than this August. Food processing actually slipped in employment. However, rubber and plastics increased noticeably a year ago. Between August of 1983 and 1984, manufacturing employment has expanded by 4,800 jobs. It still does not come close to the employment seen before 1982. Over the year, 12 of the manufacturing industries have increased in jobs, 6 decreased, and 1 stayed the same. The major growth industries are electric and electronic equipment (+3,100), nonelectrical machinery (+2,500), and food processing (+1,200). Declining are the industries of transportation equipment (-2,200) and primary metals (-1,300).

AFTER swelling by 77,100 jobs between January and June, nonmanufacturing was diminished by 8,500 jobs during July and by 11,900 during August. In 1983, employment grew by a lesser 55,300 between January and June, then receded by a lesser 2,700 during July and by a greater 12,100 during August.Trends last August were quite different than those experienced this August. The greatest difference is the less extensive seasonal layoffs this August in local government. Construction and services, however, are experiencing more layoffs than a year ago. Trade and transportation decreased this August, compared with gains last year. Communications/public utilities and federal government each showed little change, compared with respective increases and decreases last August. Nonmanufacturing employment exceeds its total a year ago for the 20th consecutive month, in August by 43,300 jobs. Since last August, trade has added 13,900 jobs, services 12,000, construction 9,600, local government 5,200, transportation 1,800, and federal government 1,000. Only state government has noticeably declined, by 700 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

LOCAL government subsided by a sizable 5,800 jobs during August. There were layoffs of 3,700 in public education at the end of summer school, as well as layoffs of 2,100 in city and county governments as summer jobs ended. Last August a much greater 12,700 layoffs occurred, 5,500 of them in education. Services declined by 2,800 jobs this August with scattered layoffs in health services, private education, hotels and lodging places, business services, amusement and recreation, and agriculture services. Last August a lesser 1,400 jobs were lost, mainly in health and social services. Services had been increasing this year until August, adding 20,700 jobs between January and July. In trade, increases of 500 jobs this August in wholesale trade were outnumbered by decreases of 2,000 in retail trade. Layoffs were scattered through food stores, furniture/home furnishings stores, eating/drinking places, and miscellaneous. Last August, trade actually gained 2,900 jobs. Layoffs in trucking this August dropped transportation equipment by 1,000. Last August, hiring in water transportation boosted transportation by 400 jobs. Construction receded by 700 jobs during this August, compared with fewer layoffs of 300 last August. Between this January and July, seasonal hiring of 19,800 was noted. Limited layoffs dropped finance, insurance, and real estate by 400 jobs during this August. Only state government increased this August, by 400 as public colleges and universities started to hire for the fall semester.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment decreased by a greater 11,900 jobs between July and August than the drop statewide. Baltimore contained 55 percent of the total statewide employment. Since last August, employment has expanded by 24,000 jobs, representing a reasonable 50 percent of the growth statewide.

THE area's manufacturing inched up by 100 jobs during August but was higher by 6,100 than in last August. Food processing added 600 jobs and apparel/textiles 500, while electric and electronic equipment dropped by 400. Nonmanufacturing industries registered a net decrease of 12,000 jobs. Local government decreased by 7,700, services by 2,100, transportation by 1,100, construction by 1,000, and finance/insurance/real estate by 400. Only trade increased, by 600 jobs.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

BETWEEN July and August, the average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers fell by $5.03 to $381.48. Average weekly hours dipped by 0.1 hours to 40.8 and hourly earnings decreased by 10 cents to $9.35. Workers were coming and going from paid and unpaid vacations during August. Actually, more industry categories showed increased earnings between July and August than showed decreases. Nine of 17 reported categories had higher hourly earnings, most particularly electric/electronic equipment (+26 cents), transportation equipment (+33 cents), and printing/publishing (+22 cents). On the other hand, average hourly earnings fell by 95 cents in nonelectric machinery, 94 cents in primary metals, 47 cents in paper/allied products, 19 cents in primary metals.

HOURS AND EARNINGS (CONTINUED)

and 14 cents in furniture/fixtures. Average workweeks rose in only three categories while dropping in six. Hourly earnings for August ranged from $5.02 in leather/leather products up to $13.47 in primary metals. Average workweeks ranged from 33.9 hours in leather up to 44.9 hours in stone/clay/glass products. Since last August, the average workweek in manufacturing has been lengthened slightly by 0.4 hours, while average weekly earnings have expanded by $16.49 to 4.5 percent.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings decreased by $2.05 between July and August to $406.07. The manufacturing workers' average workweek remained at July's level of 41.1 hours, while hourly earnings were diminished by 5 cents to $9.88. Since last August, the average workweek has shortened slightly by 0.2 hours, and average weekly earnings have risen by $17.44 or 4.5 percent. Average earnings and average workweeks remain higher in the Baltimore area than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in August, 1984 were down 27.0 percent from the total filed during the previous month. Fewer layoffs in the industries of primary metals, transportation equipment, and apparel were responsible for the decrease. Continued claims were up less than one percent, weeks compensated increased 6.9 percent, and the amount of payments rose 9.3 percent. The average weekly payment increased 2.4 percent to $130.24.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation of Federal Employees program were up 15.7 percent and continued claims decreased 6.9 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers program increased 5.9 percent and continued claims were down less than one percent.

INITIAL claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area declined 24.8 percent, continued claims were down 2.3 percent, weeks compensated rose 12.7 percent, and the amount of payments increased 14.6 percent. The average weekly payment rose 1.7 percent to $125.18.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ACCORDING to the U. S. Department of Labor, the U. S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.4 percent between July and August to 313.0. Prices increased particularly for fresh vegetables, women's apparel, and home insurance. Since last August, inflation has proceeded at a moderate pace of 4.2 percent. The index for food and beverages increased to 296.9, up by 0.5 percent from July and by 4.2 percent from last August. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices for food at home, indexed at 292.2, were up by 0.6 percent from July and by 6.3 percent from last August.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Zoned Employment and Unemployment Statistics (ZEUS) by Minor Civil Divisions, 1982 and 1983 Annual Averages.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

AUGUST 1984

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST '83
MARYLAND	2,255,151	2,268,214	2,137,492	2,148,409	117,659	119,805	5.2	5.3	6.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,092,449	1,102,317	1,024,238	1,035,105	68,211	67,212	6.2	6.1	7.1
BALTIMORE CITY	400,104	403,850	370,670	374,602	29,434	29,248	7.4	7.2	8.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,859	185,532	174,682	176,535	9,177	8,997	5.0	4.8	6.3
BALTIMORE	329,605	332,435	308,877	312,155	20,728	20,280	6.3	6.1	7.0
CARROLL	47,422	47,997	45,396	45,878	2,026	2,119	4.3	4.4	5.2
HARFORD	73,309	73,913	68,751	69,480	4,558	4,433	6.2	6.0	6.1
HOWARD	58,150	58,589	55,862	56,455	2,288	2,134	3.9	3.6	4.2
D. C. AREA	832,738	830,340	805,740	803,265	26,998	27,075	3.2	3.3	4.9
CHARLES	46,012	45,936	44,513	44,376	1,499	1,560	3.3	3.4	5.0
MONTGOMERY	364,761	363,369	354,298	353,210	10,463	10,159	2.9	2.8	4.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S	421,966	421,035	406,929	405,679	15,037	15,356	3.6	3.6	5.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,141	148,369	135,808	135,725	11,333	12,644	7.7	8.5	9.9
ALLEGANY	34,011	34,252	30,918	30,985	3,093	3,267	9.1	9.5	11.0
FREDERICK	45,508	46,445	43,299	43,488	2,209	2,957	4.9	6.4	7.1
GARRETT	12,263	12,266	10,958	10,925	1,305	1,341	10.6	10.9	12.4
WASHINGTON	55,359	55,406	50,633	50,327	4,726	5,079	8.5	9.2	11.1
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	32,408	33,681	30,399	31,586	2,009	2,095	6.2	6.2	8.8
CALVERT	12,568	13,096	11,569	12,092	999	1,004	7.9	7.7	11.2
ST. MARY'S	19,840	20,585	18,830	19,494	1,010	1,091	5.1	5.3	7.3
EASTERN SHORE	150,416	153,508	141,307	142,728	9,109	10,780	6.1	7.0	7.2
CAROLINE	8,118	8,337	7,431	7,651	687	686	8.5	8.2	8.6
CECIL	31,119	31,648	29,188	28,997	1,931	2,651	6.2	8.4	7.1
DORCHESTER	15,448	15,430	14,309	13,941	1,139	1,489	7.4	9.7	9.5
KENT	8,133	8,284	7,744	7,628	389	656	4.8	7.9	6.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,673	10,643	10,036	9,984	637	659	6.0	6.2	7.0
SOMERSET	8,309	8,985	7,259	7,819	1,050	1,166	12.6	13.0	13.3
TALBOT	17,653	18,106	17,088	17,495	565	611	3.2	3.4	4.2
WICOMICO	30,119	30,926	28,244	29,005	1,875	1,921	6.2	6.2	7.5
WORCESTER	20,844	21,149	20,008	20,208	836	941	4.0	4.4	4.8
UNITED STATES[2]	115,076,000	116,198,000	106,694,000	107,484,000	8,382,000	8,714,000	7.3	7.5	9.2

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

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NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
AUGUST 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1746.7	1758.5	1698.6	952.9	964.8	928.9
Manufacturing	215.2	215.1	210.4	139.8	139.7	133.7
Durable Goods	115.3	116.4	112.3	81.2	82.1	76.0
Lumber and wood products	3.6	3.5	3.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.1
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.8	7.9	7.4	5.7	5.9	5.6
Primary metal industries	19.2	19.4	20.5	17.6	17.7	18.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.8	14.6	14.1	14.7	14.5	14.0
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.9	8.6	6.3	6.4	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.2	3.2	3.4
Machinery, except electrical	19.1	19.1	16.6	11.5	11.5	10.7
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.7	39.4	35.6	27.3	27.7	20.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.1	3.5	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.1	26.4	25.7	19.5	19.7	19.3
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	10.6	10.8	12.8	7.0	7.2	8.6
Ship and boat building and repair	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	99.9	98.7	98.1	58.6	57.6	57.7
Food and kindred products	25.2	24.1	24.0	12.0	11.4	11.2
Meat products	5.9	5.9	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	4.1	3.2	3.1	*	*	*
Beverages	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.1
Textile mill products	1.2	1.3	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.3	12.9	13.4	8.6	8.1	8.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.0
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.2	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.8	2.4	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.0	10.1	9.8	7.5	7.5	7.4
Printing and publishing	25.9	26.1	25.2	13.7	13.9	13.7
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	9.9	10.0	9.4	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.5	12.6	12.9	10.0	9.9	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.4	9.3	9.2	5.2	5.1	5.2
Misc. plastic products	5.1	4.9	4.6	3.3	3.2	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.2	1.6	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
AUGUST 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1531.5	1543.4	1488.2	813.1	825.1	795.2
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	110.3	111.0	100.7	51.7	52.7	47.7
Transportation and public utilities	89.4	90.4	87.2	58.2	59.3	57.5
Railroad transportation	7.8	7.8	7.6	5.5	5.5	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	40.8	41.8	39.0	23.9	25.0	23.5
Trucking & warehousing	26.0	27.0	23.3	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.6	4.3	5.4	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.8	40.8	40.6	28.8	28.8	28.6
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.9	26.8	26.7	19.4	19.3	19.3
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.9	14.0	13.9	9.4	9.5	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	434.9	436.4	421.0	227.7	227.1	220.2
Wholesale trade	99.4	98.9	95.2	56.2	55.8	55.1
Retail trade	335.5	337.5	325.8	171.5	171.3	165.1
General merchandise stores	41.3	41.4	40.5	21.1	20.4	20.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	99.6	100.0	99.2	60.4	60.8	60.7
Banking	24.8	24.8	24.8	14.7	14.8	14.8
Credit agencies except banks	13.8	13.8	13.9	8.7	8.7	8.9
Insurance carriers	19.7	19.9	19.7	14.8	15.0	15.0
Services	416.8	419.6	404.8	219.2	221.3	214.6
Health services	112.1	112.5	111.1	68.1	68.3	68.1
Private hospitals	58.0	58.4	58.6	39.4	39.6	39.8
Educational services	24.4	24.7	23.5	18.1	18.3	17.2
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.5	9.9	9.2	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	12.5	12.7	12.1	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.8	21.7	20.8	7.7	7.7	6.8
Total government	379.2	384.7	373.7	195.9	203.8	194.4
Total federal government	133.2	133.3	132.2	54.2	54.3	54.6
U. S. Dept. of Defense	44.3	44.5	43.2	19.7	19.9	19.8
U. S. Postal service	13.9	13.9	13.1	7.2	7.2	6.8
Other federal government	75.0	74.9	75.9	27.3	27.2	28.0
Total state and local government	246.0	251.4	241.5	141.6	149.5	139.8
Total state government	80.4	80.0	81.1	56.3	56.5	57.5
Public universities & colleges	23.4	22.8	23.5	7.5	7.4	7.5
Non-education	57.0	57.2	57.6	48.8	49.1	50.0
Total local government	165.6	171.4	160.4	85.3	93.0	82.3
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	92.2	95.9	90.1	43.1	48.5	43.0
Non-education	73.4	75.5	70.3	42.2	44.5	39.3

1
The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

2
Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
AUGUST 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83
MANUFACTURING	$381.48	$386.51	$364.99	40.8	40.9	40.6	$ 9.35	$ 9.45	$ 8.99
DURABLE GOODS	433.02	441.41	415.17	42.0	42.2	41.6	10.31	10.46	9.98
Lumber and wood products	267.24	259.76	269.89	38.9	38.2	39.4	6.87	6.80	6.85
Furniture and fixtures	265.86	284.34	301.00	40.1	42.0	45.4	6.63	6.77	6.63
Stone, clay and glass products	418.47	419.97	404.02	44.9	45.5	44.3	9.32	9.23	9.12
Primary metal industries	538.80	568.26	530.29	40.0	41.6	41.3	13.47	13.66	12.84
Fabricated metal products	417.34	390.04	403.74	43.7	41.1	43.6	9.55	9.49	9.26
Machinery except electrical	456.12	509.17	401.47	43.9	44.9	40.8	10.39	11.34	9.84
Electric and electronic equipment	374.88	361.42	357.01	41.7	41.4	42.2	8.99	8.73	8.46
Transportation equipment	520.20	502.60	467.60	42.5	42.2	40.0	12.24	11.91	11.69
Instruments and related products	327.06	275.33	301.37	39.5	33.7	38.1	8.28	8.17	7.91
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	259.20	311.45	241.09	38.4	40.5	36.2	6.75	7.69	6.66
NONDURABLE GOODS	329.47	329.47	313.63	39.6	39.6	39.5	8.32	8.32	7.94
Food and kindred products	311.24	316.98	282.27	39.8	40.9	39.7	7.82	7.75	7.11
Apparel and other textile products	215.42	223.61	207.21	35.2	36.3	36.1	6.12	6.16	5.74
Paper and allied products	327.20	335.41	311.45	40.9	39.6	40.5	8.00	8.47	7.69
Printing and publishing	309.25	376.75	374.58	39.3	38.8	39.1	9.93	9.71	9.58
Chemicals and allied products	443.12	437.74	435.74	43.7	43.0	42.1	10.14	10.18	10.35
Rubber and misc. plastic products	318.37	311.45	310.80	41.4	40.5	42.0	7.69	7.69	7.40
Leather and leather products	170.18	162.68	186.80	33.9	33.2	38.2	5.02	4.90	4.89

Covers an estimated 145,500 production workers.

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
AUGUST 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83
MANUFACTURING	$406.07	$408.12	$388.63	41.1	41.1	41.3	$ 9.88	$ 9.93	$ 9.41
DURABLE GOODS	459.56	458.22	442.88	42.2	42.0	42.3	10.89	10.91	10.47
Stone, clay and glass products	434.31	434.82	428.40	45.1	45.2	45.0	9.63	9.62	9.52
Primary metal industries	546.21	579.51	541.00	40.4	42.3	42.2	13.52	13.70	12.82
Fabricated metal products	460.56	408.62	429.64	46.9	41.4	46.0	9.82	9.87	9.34
Machinery except electrical	401.38	403.18	371.62	42.7	42.8	41.2	9.40	9.42	9.02
Electric and electronic equipment	413.41	402.12	391.53	41.3	40.7	42.1	10.01	9.88	9.30
Transportation equipment	571.47	527.92	483.94	44.3	42.2	39.7	12.90	12.51	12.19
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	252.38	304.20	213.73	37.5	39.0	35.8	6.73	7.80	5.97
NONDURABLE GOODS	338.64	340.75	320.40	39.7	39.9	40.1	8.53	8.54	7.99
Food and kindred products	378.81	383.39	344.45	39.5	40.7	41.4	9.59	9.42	8.32
Apparel and other textile products	223.04	234.60	220.53	34.0	35.6	35.8	6.56	6.59	6.16
Paper and allied products	293.97	300.66	273.36	41.0	39.2	40.8	7.17	7.67	6.70
Printing and publishing	365.11	356.06	340.56	38.8	39.3	38.7	9.41	9.06	8.80
Chemicals & allied products	460.85	456.06	461.36	44.1	43.6	42.6	10.45	10.46	10.83
Rubber & misc. plastic products	284.13	279.97	278.64	41.6	40.4	43.2	6.83	6.93	6.45

Covers an estimated 92,000 production workers

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
AUGUST 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
Total Initial Claims	17,310	23,725	27,602	10,286	13,676	15,039
Total Continued Claims	123,486	123,177	188,007	76,718	78,510	119,075
Total Weeks Compensated	118,644	111,168	149,763	79,035	70,116	92,802
Total Amount of Payments	$15,451,806	$14,141,980	$17,321,384	$9,893,467	$8,630,509	$10,820,451
Average Weekly Payment	$130.24	$127.21	$115.89	$125.18	$123.09	$116.60

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	271	293	350
Total Continued Claims	1,637	1,758	2,540
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	233	220	333
Total Continued Claims	1,079	1,086	1,893

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

AUGUST 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	565.1	563.8	541.1
Manufacturing*	27.6	27.9	25.8
Printing and publishing	7.8	8.0	7.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.7	8.7	7.6
Nonmanufacturing	537.5	535.9	515.3
Construction	43.1	43.2	38.9
Transportation and public utilities*	17.2	17.0	15.2
Trucking and warehousing	7.6	7.6	6.1
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.9	6.9	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	142.0	143.3	139.4
General merchandise stores	14.1	14.9	14.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	30.4	30.4	29.8
Banking	6.6	6.6	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.1	4.1
Services and mining*	156.7	156.8	148.4
Private educational services	4.2	4.4	4.6
Miscellaneous services	18.3	18.2	18.0
Total government	148.1	145.2	143.6
Total federal government	74.8	75.2	73.1
Total state & local government	73.3	70.0	70.5

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

[2]

WESTERN MARYLAND

AUGUST 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	110.4	110.4	108.7
Manufacturing	23.7	23.6	23.1
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.5	2.4
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	1.1	0.9	1.1
Machinery except electrical	5.2	5.2	4.0
Other manufacturing	12.8	12.9	13.5
Nonmanufacturing	86.7	86.8	85.6
Construction	7.5	7.4	7.1
Transportation & public utilities	7.7	7.7	7.6
Railroad	2.1	2.1	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	3.0	3.0	2.8
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	27.5	27.5	27.2
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.4	5.6
Retail trade*	22.1	22.1	21.6
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.4	3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	20.6	20.9	20.9
Health services	8.0	8.1	8.2
Educational services	1.1	1.2	0.9
Total government	19.7	19.7	19.2
Total federal government	3.1	3.2	3.1
Total state & local government	16.6	16.5	16.1
State government	4.1	4.0	3.3
Local government	12.5	12.5	12.8

[1]
The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2]
The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

[2]

BALANCE OF STATE

AUGUST 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	122.4	124.7	118.2
Manufacturing	24.0	24.1	22.9
Food & kindred products*	9.4	9.0	9.1
Meat products	4.6	4.6	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.8	2.3	2.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	2.2	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.2	2.0
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.8	0.9
Other manufacturing	8.5	8.6	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	98.4	100.6	95.3
Construction	8.5	8.4	7.2
Transportation & public utilities*	6.7	6.7	7.0
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade*	35.2	35.6	32.4
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.2	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.2	4.3
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	23.1	23.4	23.0
Health services	8.0	8.0	7.9
Total government	20.7	22.3	21.4
Total federal government	4.8	4.9	4.8
Total state & local government	15.9	17.4	16.6

[1]
The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2]
The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

AUGUST 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	438.7	442.9	433.2
Manufacturing	51.1	51.1	55.3
Durable Goods*	18.3	18.8	22.3
Stone, clay & glass products	2.7	2.9	2.9
Primary metal industries	4.1	4.5	6.2
Fabricated metal products*	2.1	2.1	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	0.9
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.5	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.3	1.3
Transportation equipment	1.7	1.7	3.6
Misc. mfg.	0.7	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.8	32.3	33.0
Food & kindred products*	7.3	7.3	7.7
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.1
Apparel & other textile products*	5.7	5.1	5.4
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.6	1.7	1.3
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.6	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.6	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.4	8.5	8.8
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.2
Chemicals & allied products*	5.8	5.8	6.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.8	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	387.6	391.8	377.9
Construction	18.4	18.9	16.2
Transportation & public utilities*	35.2	35.1	35.2
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.4	11.2	11.4
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.8	5.2
Communications, electric & sanitary services	20.6	20.7	20.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	93.4	94.6	92.9
Wholesale trade	28.6	28.5	28.2
Retail trade	64.8	66.1	64.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.9	40.1	40.8
Banking	11.7	11.7	11.9
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.3	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.5	9.6	10.0
Services & mining*	118.1	118.6	113.7
Health services	38.2	38.5	38.0
Educational services	13.1	13.2	12.5
Social services	6.3	6.1	6.0
Misc. services	5.3	5.1	4.8
Engineering and architectural serv.	2.6	2.5	2.3
Total government	82.6	84.5	79.1
Total federal government	14.1	14.1	14.6
Total state & local government	68.5	70.4	64.5
Total state government	28.8	29.1	29.1
Total local government	39.7	41.3	35.4

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED